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for the substantively consolidated SIPA Liquidation
of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC
and the estate of Bernard L. Madoff*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (SMB)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated)

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Liquidation
of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

PARSON FINANCE PANAMA S.A.,

Defendant.

Adv. Pro. No. 11-02542 (SMB)

**TRUSTEE'S PROFFERED ALLEGATIONS PERTAINING TO THE
EXTRATERRITORIALITY ISSUE AS TO PARSON FINANCE PANAMA S.A.**

Irving H. Picard (the “Trustee”), as trustee for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) and the substantively consolidated estate of Bernard L. Madoff, under the Securities Investor Protection Act (“SIPA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa *et seq.*, by and through his undersigned counsel, respectfully submits the following proffered allegations as to the domestic nature of the transfer received by Parson Finance Panama S.A. (“Parson”) from Fairfield Sentry Limited (“Fairfield Sentry”).

I. BACKGROUND

1. In this action, the Trustee seeks to recover \$11,089,981, which Parson received from Fairfield Sentry, as a subsequent transfer under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a)(2).

2. Fairfield Sentry was an investment fund that solicited investments from third parties and invested those funds with BLMIS in New York. Fairfield Sentry maintained direct customer accounts with BLMIS’s investment advisory business, investing over 95% of its assets in its BLMIS customer accounts in New York. Fairfield Greenwich Group (“FGG”), a New York-based *de facto* partnership, created, operated, controlled, and marketed Fairfield Sentry.

3. Parson invested in Fairfield Sentry to profit from BLMIS in New York and the U.S. securities markets. But for Fairfield Sentry’s investments with BLMIS, the transfer would not have occurred.

II. THE TRANSFERS AND COMPONENT EVENTS OF THE TRANSACTIONS ARE DOMESTIC

A. BLMIS Acted as the Investment Advisor, Broker-Dealer, and Custodian for Fairfield Sentry

4. To invest in Fairfield Sentry, Parson executed a subscription agreement wherein it acknowledged having received and read a copy of Fairfield Sentry’s private placement memorandum, as amended from time to time (the “PPM”).

5. Based on the PPM, Parson knew that 95% of Fairfield Sentry's assets were in the custody of BLMIS and that these funds were invested using a so-called "split-strike conversion strategy." The PPM represented that "BLMIS serves as subcustodian for certain assets of the Fund," and that, "Currently BLM[IS] has approximately 95% of the Fund's assets under custody."

6. Parson understood that BLMIS's "split-strike conversion" strategy exclusively involved domestic transactions: the purported purchase and sale of U.S. equities, U.S. options, and U.S. Treasuries. The PPM stated that "[t]he Fund seeks to obtain capital appreciation of its assets principally through the utilization of a nontraditional options trading strategy described as 'split strike conversion', to which the Fund allocates the predominant portion of its assets." The split-strike conversion strategy, according to the PPM, involved the purchase of a basket of U.S. equities "that are intended to highly correlate to the S&P 100 Index," as well as the sale and purchase of call and put options.

B. Parson Agreed to New York Jurisdiction and to Be Bound by New York Law with Regard to its Investment in Fairfield Sentry

7. Parson's Fairfield Sentry subscription agreement was governed by New York law and included a New York venue provision and a covenant to submit to the jurisdiction of New York courts.

8. The subscription agreement stated it "shall be governed and enforced in accordance with the laws of New York."

9. The subscription agreement further stated, "Subscriber agrees that any suit, action or proceeding ('Proceeding') with respect to this Agreement and the Fund may be brought in New York," and that "Subscriber irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the New York courts

with respect to any Proceeding and consents that service of process as provided by New York law may be made upon Subscriber in such Proceeding.”

C. Parson Received the Transfer in its U.S. Bank Account

10. Parson utilized a U.S. bank account to transfer funds to and from Fairfield Sentry.

11. Parson’s subscription agreement stated that all money from Parson be directed to a New York HSBC Bank USA, N.A. correspondent bank account for ultimate deposit in Fairfield Sentry’s bank account. From Fairfield Sentry’s bank account, the funds were deposited in BLMIS’s account at JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. in New York.

12. Parson specifically designated and instructed Fairfield Sentry to pay redemptions to an account held by Parson at State Street Bank in Boston, Massachusetts. Parson completed a standardized Fairfield Sentry form entitled “Redemption Request Form Instructions,” which directed redemption payments to be sent to its State Street account. Parson received the subject transfer in this State Street account on April 14, 2005.

D. Parson’s Agents Conducted Due Diligence on, and Facilitated Parson’s Investment in, Fairfield Sentry in New York

13. Anova Holdings AG (“Anova”) acted as Parson’s agent in connection with Parson’s investments in Fairfield Sentry. Anova, acting on Parson’s behalf, conducted due diligence on Fairfield Sentry by, among other things, regularly corresponding with FGG personnel located in New York.

14. FGG employee Ron Thoman, who worked from FGG’s New York office, was Parson’s contact at FGG and managed FGG’s relationships with Parson and Anova. Thoman communicated via email and telephone with Anova employees at least once every two weeks. In addition to regular correspondence, Anova met with FGG in FGG’s New York office to conduct due diligence on Parson’s behalf on a regular basis between 2003 and 2005.

III. FAIRFIELD SENTRY'S PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS WAS IN NEW YORK

15. At all relevant times, Fairfield Sentry's principal place of business was in New York and it was a domestic resident.

A. The Genesis of the Fairfield Greenwich Group *De Facto* Partnership

16. In 1988, Walter Noel and Jeffrey Tucker founded a *de facto* partnership called the Fairfield Greenwich Group (previously defined as "FGG") based in New York City. FGG created, managed, and marketed a variety of investment vehicles, the largest of which were BLMIS feeder funds.

17. The FGG de facto partnership included: individual persons; U.S. corporations; foreign corporations; and investment vehicles created, managed, operated, and marketed from FGG's New York headquarters. Among the FGG investment vehicles were the three BLMIS feeder funds—Fairfield Sentry, Greenwich Sentry, L.P. ("Greenwich Sentry"), and Greenwich Sentry Partners, L.P.—as well as the so-called currency funds, including Fairfield Sigma Limited ("Fairfield Sigma") and Fairfield Lambda Limited ("Fairfield Lambda"). Fairfield Sigma and Fairfield Lambda received subscriptions in euros and Swiss francs respectively, converted the foreign currencies to U.S. dollars, and then invested all of the U.S. dollars in Fairfield Sentry.

18. FGG also included a number of administrative entities that purportedly provided management and backoffice support to the funds. These entities included: Fairfield Greenwich Limited ("FG Limited"), Fairfield Greenwich (Bermuda), Ltd. ("FG Bermuda"), Fairfield Greenwich Advisors LLC ("FG Advisors"), and Fairfield International Managers, Inc. ("Fairfield International Managers").

B. Fairfield Sentry

19. On October 30, 1990, FGG founding partners, Noel and Tucker, organized Fairfield Sentry under the International Business Company Act of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”), for the sole purpose of creating a fund to invest with Madoff. Noel and Tucker chose to organize Fairfield Sentry under BVI law in order to avoid U.S. taxation and enjoy tax free status in the BVI. Under BVI statutory law, Fairfield Sentry was prohibited from doing business with other BVI residents except for other entities organized under the International Business Companies Act.

20. Fairfield Sentry was a shell corporation present in the BVI solely on paper. From its inception until its liquidation, Fairfield Sentry had no employees and no office. It was operated almost entirely by FGG personnel based in New York (“FGG New York Personnel”). Its statutorily required registered address in the BVI was a post office box care of a local trust company owned and operated by a local law firm. The same post office box served as the registered address for hundreds of other investment vehicles unrelated to the FGG operations. The law firm operating the trust company and registered post office box addressed its statements for Fairfield Sentry services to FGG’s New York headquarters.

21. Fairfield Sentry’s operations, structure, agreements, and marketing materials all demonstrate that Fairfield Sentry’s principal place of business was in the United States. Fairfield Sentry is currently in liquidation proceedings in the BVI and the United States.

1. Fairfield Sentry’s Agreements With BLMIS Confirm Fairfield Sentry’s Principal Place of Business Was in the United States

22. When FGG opened Fairfield Sentry’s BLMIS accounts, FGG made it clear Fairfield Sentry was operated from the United States and not the BVI. In November 1990, Tucker executed BLMIS account documents opening Fairfield Sentry’s BLMIS account 1FN012

and options account 1FN069. In the account opening documents, Tucker listed Fairfield Sentry's address as the office address of Fairfield International Managers—a company jointly owned by Noel and Tucker—in Greenwich, Connecticut. Further, Tucker directed BLMIS to send all BLMIS account statements, trade confirmations, and correspondence to Fairfield International Managers' offices in Greenwich, Connecticut. In October 1992, Tucker opened a second Fairfield Sentry account at BLMIS, 1FN045, as well as a second options account, 1FN070. BLMIS sent Fairfield Sentry's account statements, trade confirmations, and correspondence for these accounts to the same Greenwich, Connecticut office. On January 29, 1998, FGG notified BLMIS to change Fairfield Sentry's address for all of its BLMIS accounts to FGG's New York headquarters.

23. After the original BLMIS account documents were executed by Tucker on behalf of Fairfield Sentry, FGG partners Tucker, Daniel Lipton, and Mark McKeefry—all located in FGG's New York headquarters—executed additional BLMIS account documents on behalf of Fairfield Sentry including: customer agreements, trade authorizations, options agreements, and Internal Revenue Service forms. In most instances, FGG listed Fairfield Sentry's address on these BLMIS account documents as FGG's New York headquarters.

24. The BLMIS customer agreements covering Fairfield Sentry's BLMIS accounts are governed by New York law and all disputes arising under the agreements must be resolved by mandatory arbitration in New York utilizing the laws of New York. All transactions under Fairfield Sentry's BLMIS customer agreements were subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and to the rules and regulations of the SEC and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Every BLMIS trade confirmation received and reviewed by FGG personnel on behalf

of Fairfield Sentry identified BLMIS as a U.S. registered broker-dealer and a Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”) member regulated by the SEC.

2. FGG New York Personnel Controlled Fairfield Sentry’s Relationship With Various Citco Entities

25. As the original directors of Fairfield Sentry, Noel and Tucker contracted with Citco Fund Services (Europe) B.V. (“Citco Fund Services”) to provide Fairfield Sentry with backoffice administrative services such as coordinating subscription and redemption forms, maintaining Know Your Customer information, and serving as the independent party verifying the Net Asset Value of the Fairfield Sentry shares. Noel and Tucker also contracted Citco Global Custody N.V. (“Citco Custody”) to nominally serve as the custodian of the Fairfield Sentry assets. In reality, BLMIS was the custodian inasmuch as all of the Fairfield Sentry assets were held in the BLMIS accounts. As a result, Citco Custody entered into a sub-custodian agreement with BLMIS. As a further part of the relationship with Citco Fund Services and Citco Custody, Noel and Tucker also opened bank accounts at Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Dublin Branch (“Citco Bank Dublin”). FGG New York Personnel had final control of the Fairfield Sentry bank accounts and controlled all of Fairfield Sentry’s relationships with the various Citco entities.

3. FGG New York Personnel Managed Fairfield Sentry

26. At all relevant times, Fairfield Sentry was operated from FGG’s New York headquarters. FGG New York Personnel monitored Fairfield Sentry’s investments; managed Fairfield Sentry’s relationship with BLMIS, Madoff, clients, and potential clients; created marketing and performance materials for Fairfield Sentry; marketed Fairfield Sentry; performed administrative functions required by Fairfield Sentry; negotiated confidentiality agreements and other service provider contracts on behalf of Fairfield Sentry; directed investments into and out

of BLMIS; and conducted various other due diligence and risk management activities. Until Fairfield Sentry's liquidation, FGG maintained Fairfield Sentry's books and records in New York.

27. FGG New York Personnel made and controlled all decisions regarding Fairfield Sentry's assets not invested with BLMIS. FGG New York Personnel also had final control of Fairfield Sentry's banking accounts, including Fairfield Sentry's accounts at Citco Bank Dublin. Even with the Citco entities' various roles, FGG New York Personnel made all ultimate operational decisions regarding Fairfield Sentry. From the outset of Fairfield Sentry's operations, FGG New York Personnel controlled and approved all subscriptions into and redemptions from the fund. From at least January 1, 2002, all Fairfield Sentry subscription agreements contained New York choice of law provisions, and provided for venue and jurisdiction for any disputes in New York.

4. Fairfield Sentry's Investors Knew They Were Investing in BLMIS

28. As noted above, Fairfield Sentry's subscription agreements also incorporated its PPMs by reference. Each Fairfield Sentry subscriber acknowledged receipt of the PPM. The original or later amended PPM's disclosed to the Fairfield Sentry investors that a minimum of 95% of its assets were: (1) deposited in its accounts at BLMIS in New York; (2) invested by BLMIS, an SEC-registered broker-dealer; (3) traded in accordance with Madoff's purported trading strategy; and (4) through BLMIS invested in U.S. S&P 100 Index securities and options or short-term U.S. Treasuries. The PPM also disclosed to investors that BLMIS's services were "essential to the continued operation of the Fund."

5. BLMIS Was Fairfield Sentry's Investment Manager

29. Although FGG attempted to hide its manager, BLMIS served as the investment manager throughout the life of Fairfield Sentry. At the outset, Fairfield Sentry used Information

Memoranda to solicit investments in the fund. The Information Memoranda listed Fairfield International Managers as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager for which it was paid a performance fee of 20% of the reported gains in Fairfield Sentry's BLMIS accounts. Despite Fairfield International Manager's reported role, Fairfield Sentry disclosed that all of Fairfield Sentry's assets were in discretionary brokerage accounts operated by BLMIS, which in reality made all of Fairfield Sentry's investment decisions.

30. In October 1997, Noel and Tucker agreed to merge FGG with Andrés Piedrahita's Littlestone Associates, which was a money management firm also located in New York City. Piedrahita is Noel's son-in-law. With the merger, Littlestone Associates' clients became FGG clients. In order to reflect the new ownership of FGG, Noel, Tucker, and Piedrahita formed FG Limited. FG Limited was formed under the laws of Ireland.

31. While FG Limited was formed under foreign law, it reported its principal place of business as FGG's New York headquarters, registered to do business in the State of New York, and listed its principal executive office as FGG's New York headquarters. Upon the formation of FG Limited, Fairfield International Managers assigned all of its management contracts with Fairfield Sentry and Greenwich Sentry to FG Limited. Following the assignment of the management contracts to FG Limited, FGG New York Personnel revised the Fairfield Sentry Information Memoranda to list FG Limited as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager, even though all of Fairfield Sentry's assets remained in the discretionary brokerage accounts controlled by BLMIS.

32. In 2002, Noel, Tucker, and others from FGG approached Madoff to inform him FGG would be launching a new fund of funds. The new fund would be open to both U.S. and foreign investors and, as a result, FGG would form a new U.S. entity to be the investment

adviser of the fund as well as other FGG operated funds, including the feeder and currency funds. Fearing greater SEC scrutiny, Madoff rejected the idea that a U.S.-based entity would serve in the role as the investment manager of the feeder and currency funds. As a result, FGG formed two new entities, FG Advisors and FG Bermuda.

33. In October 2003, FGG formed FG Advisors as a Delaware limited liability company. FG Advisors is a wholly owned subsidiary of FG Limited. At the same time, FGG formed FG Bermuda under Bermuda law as another wholly owned subsidiary of FG Limited. Upon the formation of FG Advisors and FG Bermuda, FG Limited assigned certain of its management contracts to both entities, including the investment advisory agreements for the three BLMIS feeder funds including Fairfield Sentry, to FG Bermuda. FG Limited remained the placement agent for the same funds.

34. In 2003, with FG Bermuda's entry into the FGG operations, FGG New York Personnel issued new PPMs which listed FG Bermuda as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager and removed all references to the discretionary accounts at BLMIS. The new PPMs also stated FG Limited would remain as Fairfield Sentry's Placement Agent and receive a portion of the management and performance fees paid to FG Bermuda. The same PPMs also disclosed that Fairfield Sentry would pay a percentage fee to FG Advisors for providing administrative services and incurring administrative costs.

35. Prior to 2006, while FG Bermuda purported to manage Fairfield Sentry's, Fairfield Sigma's, Greenwich Sentry's, and Greenwich Sentry Partners' investments, it did not register as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

36. In 2005 and 2006, the SEC conducted an investigation of BLMIS and its relationship to its feeder funds. While the investigation was ongoing, in an attempt to deflect

further SEC inquiry, FG Bermuda registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Following FG Bermuda's registration in April 2006, it was required to file Form 13Fs with the SEC that Mark McKeefry, FGG's New York-based general counsel, executed and submitted.

37. After its 2005 and 2006 investigation, the SEC determined that BLMIS, and not FG Bermuda, was the investment manager of Fairfield Sentry. Accordingly, the SEC required Fairfield Sentry to modify its investor communications and PPMs to properly disclose BLMIS as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager for the fund's assets held in the BLMIS accounts.

38. As originally operated, 100% of Fairfield Sentry's assets were in its BLMIS accounts. Beginning in 2003, Fairfield Sentry began investing up to 5% of its assets with other fund managers, all of whom were selected by FGG New York Personnel. FGG organized a number of so-called "seedling funds," with Fairfield Sentry's investment serving as the base. The seedling funds were operated and organized by FGG New York Personnel. Many of the seedling funds, in turn, invested part of their assets back into Fairfield Sentry.

39. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations of the Second Amended Complaint proffered in *Picard v. Fairfield Investment Fund Limited*, Adv. Pro. No. 09-01239 (SMB) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y., filed June 26, 2015 as part of the Extraterritoriality Briefing).

Dated: June 26, 2015
New York, New York

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